GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

Daily Except Sunday

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

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The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIII GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1918 303

NEW CALL FOR MEN

LOCAL BOARD SUMMONS TWENTY-NINE TO BE SENT TO CAMP KEARNY

The local Exemption Board received Saturday a call for 29 men for general military service to be sent to Camp Kearny September 1st. Thirty men have been summoned to show reason why they should not go. Also, twelve alternates have been selected from the "B Class" of the 1917 registrants, i. e., men with remedial defects, who have been notified to appear for physical examination Thursday afternoon. Those who are found physically fit for general military service will be substituted for 1918 registrants. Those who are not fit will be sent to the Medical Advisory Board to be placed by them in hospitals for treatment or operations which will make them physically fit. This is in obedience to a new order just received by the Board instructing it to send out notices to all men in Class 1, Group B, to report to the Medical Advisory Board for the purpose of submitting to medical and surgical treatment for the correction of defects, the cost to be met by the State of California, and it is hoped that every registrant in Group B will be fitted for active service within the next three months. As stated above, the twelve alternates mentiond will be examined Thursday afternoon, and other men in Group B will be summoned for examination the early part of next week.

Of the thirty men called, five are registrants of 1917, the balance being men registered June 5, 1918. Only a few were local.

Maurice Sherer, 1560 Sycamore street, Glendale, a farmer and dairyman.

Hale Levering Kirkpatrick, 536 Angelino avenue, Burbank.

Paul Lanterman Rider, 208 Acacia street, Glendale, son of Rev. O. P. Rider.

Orin Edward Watson, 421 East Third street, Glendale, a seaman and rancher, son of Charles William Watson.

Curtis Homer Sherwood, son of C. H. Sherwood, Eagle Rock.

Eldred H. Marlatt, 404 West Third street, Glendale, a married man and an auto mechanic.

Robert John Schonborn, Eagle Rock, son of Mrs. Emma Schonborn.

Le Roy Russell Beddoe, Glendale Sanitarium, son of Mrs. Ella Beddoe of 427 Everett street, Glendale.

Tom John Bonetta, La Crescenta, a farmer and general laborer, son of Tom Bonetta.

Delwin F. Brown, son of Mrs. Frances Livingston, Burbank.

Eugene Lindesmith, son of E. B. Lindesmith, Burbank.

Robert Titus Creswell, Chicago, son of Mrs. T. T. Creswell, Eagle Rock.

Abraham Lewis, Williamstown, Pa., a barber formerly employed in Glendale and residing at 109 West Fifth street.

Philip Farmer Johnson, San Fernando.

Roger W. Jones, Los Angeles.

Charles Elmer Harding, San Fernando.

Purdon Cyril Young, Venice.

Ernest Martin Velarde, Calabasas.

Frank Acosta, R. F. D. 5, Los Angeles.

Elmer L. Stratton, Hollywood.

Edw. Julius McClarren, Newhall.

Frank R. Urlasun, Castaic.

Edward Lyon, San Fernando.

Charles Dominguez, Calbasas.

Chalmer R. Devoe, San Fernando.

Patrick M. Ring, Chatsworth.

Carl Davis Ramgren, Lankershim.

Refugio Samora, San Fernando.

Nealy Chaffee Woods, San Fernando.

Charles Ruggles Fox, Lankershim.

Group "B" Men—Alternates

Harlow A. Harrison, 1422 Riverdale drive, Glendale, an experienced accountant, son of Mrs. A. J. Harrison.

William Lindsay Moore, 337 South Brand boulevard, Glendale, former manager of the Irish Linen Store.

Victor Gladstone Britton, student and farmer, son of William Britton, Burbank.

Rudolph Karger, an electrical factory worker, son of Ferdinand Karger, Eagle Rock.

August Schlechter, 207 Howard street, Glendale, a painter employed by S. P. Railroad.

Sterling M. Thrasher, Burbank.

Harry De Loss Cutting, 214 West Los Feliz road, Glendale.

Carl C. Clampitt, Burbank.

Arthur Glennette Oliver, 820 No. Louise street, Glendale, son of Arthur R. Oliver.

William Bravo, San Fernando.

Clark A. Tomson, Lankershim.

Henry J. Lyons, San Fernando.

WEATHER FORECAST—Fair except cloudy or foggy tonight and tomorrow morning near the coast.

MR. KIMLIN RETURNS

SANITARIUM MANAGER SAYS CONDITIONS IN EAST SIMILAR TO THOSE HERE

Clarence E. Kimlin, business manager of the Glendale Sanitarium, returned Thursday from a trip to Chicago and other points in Illinois, where he visited relatives. He is a native of Illinois but is speculating as to whether the climate has changed there since he was a boy, or whether in the more fortunate environment of Southern California he has forgotten how it used to feel. Anyway, he says he never experienced anything like the days and nights at Bloomington, Illinois, where some of his relatives live. He sweat all night and it seemed to him he could hardly live through it. Was he glad to get back? Oh my!

He says he found the same general business depression on account of the war, that prevails in California, and conditions not very different from what they are here. Farmers are doing well, of course. His brother, who is a farmer, informed him that corn was then quoted at $1.65 a bushel and he expected to be able to market his crop at $2 per bushel.

He found everywhere the same disposition to win the war and patriotic enthusiasm. Troop trains bearing thousands upon thousands of soldiers from the camps on their way to the front were passing through and being met at the stations with brass bands and delegations of citizens to wish them Godspeed, and send them off with a whoop and hurrah as we are doing here.

Mr. Kimlin says the purchase of a ticket and Pullman accommodations is quite an ordeal. First you buy a ticket on which you pay a tax, then you buy the privilege of riding in a sleeper on which there is also a tax, and finally you purchase your berth, on which there is a tax. These extras are called surtaxes and make the Pullman accommodations cost about $26 against $15 before the war.

On his way home Mr. Kimlin stopped at College View in Nebraska to visit his mother.

"THE PINES"

Joseph Melzer of 131 Louise street says that the beautiful new home he is building at "The Pines" on North Glendale avenue and Oakwood street will be ready for occupancy in November. Its elevated situation has made necessary some special equipments. The roof is 35 to 40 feet above ground and in order to provide sufficient pressure to send water to the second story he has just installed a tank and pumping plant.

The house is of two-story frame construction on a concrete foundation and will contain twelve rooms and a basement, wherein he has placed a gas water heater and a gas furnace of the latest type, by which the heat can be regulated and switched from one room to another or be shut off altogether by merely pressing a button. The house will have a fine setting, as The Pines is an old place on which are many beautiful trees and shrubs. As soon as Mr. Melzer takes possession, he will begin the further improvement of the grounds on quite an elaborate scale.

TO REPUBLICANS WHO HAVE NOT VOTED

Since last June the editor of the Evening News has kept a very close account of the qualifications of the five candidates for Congress in the Ninth District, and in his opinion Montaville Flowers is the logical man for the plaec. Reports come in from the citrus part of the district that Mr. Flowers is getting three-fourths of the Republican vote in that territory. The farmers in the Burbank, Van Nuys and San Fernando sections are polling a heavy vote for Mr. Flowers. Monrovia, Pasadena, Whittier, Long Beach and Pomona are united upon Mr. Flowers to defeat Randall. He is getting a large vote in Glendale. If you have not voted, be sure you vote for Mr. Flowers when you do vote.

FAREWELL TO SOLDIERS

In honor of three boys of the Seventh-day Adventist Church who have been called to military service, a little entertainment will be given this evening at the Glendale Sanitarium to give their friends a chance to greet them and extend their good wishes. There will be a short musical and literary program and refreshments will be served. The three special guests are Le Roy R. Beddoe, Harry E. Rogers, and Arthur Trautwein. The two last named were mobilized Saturday and will be entrained tomorrow for Camp Lewis. Le Roy R. Beddoe is called for September 1st to go to Camp Kearny.

GERMAN BATTALION MUTINIES

SOLDIERS YIELD TO ORDERS TO FRONT AFTER EVERY TENTH MAN IN UNIT IS EXECUTED

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

AMSTERDAM, August 27.—Dispatches from the front published in the Telegraaf today declare that a German battalion ordered to the front refused to go.

Every tenth man was ordered shot and the remainder then yielded to the order.

NORWAY PROTESTS TO GERMANY

NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPERS ADVOCATE SINKING OF GERMAN TONNAGE IN REPRISAL

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

CHRISTIANA, August 27.—Replying to Norway's protest against the sinking of Norwegian ships outside the danger zone, Germany has offered compensation wherever it can be proved that the ship was sunk without warning.

Norwegian newspapers advocate the seizure of German tonnage on a similar basis to that proposed by Spain.

341 IN CASUALTY LIST

VIRGE GIBSON OF LOS ANGELES IS REPORTED SEVERELY WOUNDED IN REPORT ISSUED TODAY

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Today's casualty lists contain the names of 89 killed in action; 7 missing in action; 171 severely wounded; 22 deaths from wounds; 4 deaths from accident and other causes; 3 deaths from disease; 1 death from airplane accident; 1 slightly wounded; 9 wounded degree undetermined.

In the list of severely wounded appears the name of Corporal Virge Gibson, next of kin Mrs. Sarah Spaggs, 1369 Cherry street, Los Angeles.

Marine casualties include 2 killed in action; 2 deaths from wounds; 2 severely wounded; 28 missing in action.

CANADIANS REACH GUEMAPPE

FRENCH ARE NOW SUBJECTING GERMAN POSITIONS EAST AND NORTH OF SOISSONS TO HEAVY FIRE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

LONDON, August 27.—Field Marshal Haig reported today that the Canadians after capturing Wancourt carried their lines as far east as Guemappe.

In the Longueval region counter attacks drove the British a short distance but later the British re-established most of their positions.

The French war office announced that the French had advanced toward Roye following the repulse of severe Greman counter attacks. They gained three fourths of a mile east of Bagneaux and repulsed a counter attack east of Chavigny.

South of Crecy the French carried the high ground and are now subjecting German positions east and north of Soissons to a steady fire.

MERCHANTMAN SINKS SUBMARINE CHASER

AMERICAN STEAMER FELIX TOUSSIG MISTAKES AMERICAN DESTROYER FOR ENEMY SUBMARINE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The navy department announced today that the merchant steamer Felix Toussig mistaking an American submarine chaser for an enemy submarine at 3:30 this morning fired upon and sunk the chaser. The chaser was numbered 209.

The commander, executive officer and fifteen men from the chaser are missing. Nine of the crew were saved, one landing at Lewes, Delaware, and eight at New York.

It is reported that six out of the eight landed at New York were wounded.

GERMANS EVACUATE BAPAUME

BRITISH TAKE FIRST TRENCHES OF THE OLD HINDENBURG LINE BUT FIND GERMANS RESISTING

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, August 27.—At 4:45 this morning the British launched a new attack south of Bapaume.

The New Zealanders continued the drive during the night and took Beaugnatre.

In the meantime the Scotch and Canadians were pressing forward on both sides of the Scarpe following up their earlier gains.

During the night the British swept down the slopes of Henenil, taking the first trenches of the old Hindenburg line, but found the Germans stubbornly resisting in their supply trenches.

PARIS, August 27.—Newspapers at noon today declared the Germans had been completely driven from Bapaume.

SELECTS MOBILIZED

TWENTY-ONE SUMMONED TO ENTRAIN WEDNESDAY FOR CAMP LEWIS

Following is a list of the selects who were mobilized Saturday and who will be entrained August 28th for Camp Lewis, American Lake.

Louis Frederick Caron, farmer, Corcoran, Cal.

Donato Ramirez Villegas, machinist.

Ralph A. McFarlan, salesman, Los Angeles, Cal.

Jos. Kelly, farmer, Saugus, Cal.

CharlesJ. C. Machus, auto mechanic, Lankershim, Cal.

Jesse Orin Kinman, Lankershim, Cal.

Leslie P. Bywater, bee man, Fillmore, Cal.

Virginio, Berta, truck driver, Los Angeles, Cal.

Joseph Stanley Nobles, farmer, Lankershim, Cal.

Tonio Tapia, laborer,Palms, Cal.

Harry Edwin Rogers, nurse, Glendale Sanitarium.

Harold B. Ashbaugh, auto mechanic, Portland, Oregon.

Howard H. Elliott, auto mechanic, Glendale.

Frank J. Burns, railroad clerk, Burbank.

Robert Harris Broady, electrician, Lankershim.

Milton E. J. Morgan, auto driver, Glendale.

John Leo Flynn, student, San Fernando.

Leslie Newton Booker, chemist, San Fernando.

Arthur Jacob Wolfe, machinist, Los Angeles.

Hanford Paul Richards, clerk.

Arthur Richard Trautwein, nurse, Glendale Sanitarium.

THE COMMUNITY SING

Mrs. James Mullen of 1015 West Fifth street is hopeful that Glendale citizens will appreciate the opportunity which will be given them to express their patriotism under the leadership of Professor Hugo Kirchoffer, who will be in this city Thursday evening at the High School to organize a chorus for community singing which he would like to have include every man, woman and child in the town. She knows him personally and says that he is simply a wonder and because of the great work in which he had demonstrated his fitness to do in this line, the government commandeered him and sent him to Camp Lewis to introduce and stimulate patriotic singing there. He has suffered a great personal bereavement within the past year and is throwing himself more than ever into this work to get away from his sorrow. The following account of the last community sing at Hollywood will be of interest in this connection. It is taken from the Hollywood Citizen:

"The attendance was record-breaking, the music fine, but the biggest feature of the affair was in the great ovation received by Hugo Kirchofer, the awakening of the community to what they really owe this prince of directors, and an outburst of enthusiasm that is going to put the 'Community Chorus' on a business basis, and make it a stable institution of Hollywood.

"He has built up the chorus by his own enthusiasm, vigor, and tireless efforts, just because he likes to help his own community. Under his guidance the chorus has grown from a handful to a happy, enthusiastic gathering of over 1400 people every Tuesday night, who go away declaring they have had the time of their lives. And they are learning to sing, too—as was heard Tuesday night. Above all, the Community Chorus has been a help in increasing patriotism."

DINNER FOR PRIVATE PATCH

In honor of her son, Private Leslie Lindsay Patch, who has recently taken special mechanical training in Los Angeles provided by the Government, Mrs. A. E. Patch of 323 Belmont street, this city, entertained with a farewell family dinner Sunday afternoon. The table and reception rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers and the dinner was served about 3 p. m. In the interval following the dinner, guests visited with him and gave him their good wishes. Those participating in the pleasant function besides the guest of honor and hostess were Mr. and Mrs. George Harrison and two sons, Mrs. Cleo Hartley and Master Harvey Reed Lewis. Mr. Patch, fatherof Private Hatch, is in New Mexico and therefore was unable to be present. The young soldier left Monday morning for Camp Kearny, where he will continue his training.

CAMPAIGN CLOSES

RESPONSIVE AUDIENCE HEARS CANDIDATES IN LAST MINUTE SPEECHES

The hearing of candidates at Union High School last evening, over which J. H. Braly presided with the courtesy and dignity of the old-fashioned gentleman, good to see, was interesting and quite representative. The audience was receptive and responsive and probably had a better idea of the personnel of the candidates there represented than they had ever had before. While it was primarily a meeting for Samuel W. Odell, candidate for nomination to Congress on the Republican ticket, candidates for nomination to the State Assembly and Senate were given hearings of five minutes each. The list included J. E. Finnall, Arthur G. Lindley, P. S. McNutt, John Robert White, Jr., Dr. Jessie Russell, and William J. Carr.

While beguiling away the time waiting for some of the speakers to arrive, Chairman Braly, on the heels of a declaration that the first great duty of the American people is to win the war, made the following prediction, which was tumultuously indorsed by the audience:

"I will tell you what is going to happen about the first of October. The greatest military genius on earth, General Foch, is going to have the Germans either driven back across the Rhine or in strong fortifications, and the Yanks are going to be consolidated or strung out along a line of 50 or 75 miles between Verdun and the Swiss border. By the first of October Pershing and Foch will have our boys together and Foch is going to say to Pershing: 'The hour has struck; this is the time. Pershing, with your Yanks, go to it!' And Pershing is going to say to the boys, 'Sick-em, go after-em,' and you will see our boys going with ammunition and guns and everything prepared, and in about two weeks the Germans will be recrossing the Rhine. Then they will sweep on to Berlin.

The speakers all admitted that they were one in the patriotic determination to win the war as the first duty of the nation, and one in sentiment on prohibition and a desire to put through the National Prohibition Amendment, which several speakers declared would be bitterly fought in the California Legislature, also stating that a larger fund had been raised for the defeat of prohibition measures than had ever been used before by the liquor interests.

Mr. McNutt was not present but was represented by Mr. Graham.

Dr. Montgomery, superintendent for the southern part of the state of the Anti-Saloon League, made quite a ringing address and thus the first hour of the meeting was used up.

Mr. Odell occupied the balance of the evening bitterly criticising his opponents, and dwelling upon the importance of the Prohibition issue, of which he has been an active supporter.

FUNERAL OF REV. F. A. FIELD

The funeral of Rev. Frederick Alden Field, which was held Monday afternoon at the Glendale Presbyterian church, was very largely attended, the church being filled with sincere mourners. Seldom has a more lavish or beautiful display of flowers been seen in Glendale. They furnished touching evidence of the love and esteem in which the dead was held. Participating in the services were Rev. J. M. Schaefle, pastor of the Pico Heights Congregational Church, and Dr. McClelland of Eagle Rock, old friends of the deceased. The brief funeral sermon was preached by Rev. W. E. Edmonds, of this city. Two beautiful numbers were sung by Mr. Champion, who represented the Coulter Dry Goods Company, with which Mr. Field had been connected for the past nine years. The interment was made at Forest Lawn Memorial Park and a photograph of the flowers was taken to be sent to the mother of the deceased, who resides in Oakland and who is over ninety years of age. She was unable to be present and participate in the last sad offices for her son.

DIRTY POLITICS

The Evening News will not knowingly engage in dirty politics, and that is the reason the editor refused to publish a resolution passed at San Francisco by an organization whose knowledge of the subject in hand was not sufficient to permit them to have any right to attempt to prejudice the minds of the people in the Ninth Congressional District. Yes, we were offered money if we would give publicity to the corrupt article, and we refused to accept money to give space and sanction to an article of such a malicious nature.

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1918

STORY OF THE CASUALTY LIST

There is a big American story in the daily casualty list, if you read behind the names.

What is an American? What's in a name?

In one day's list you will find Hoskins, Kohlmeier, Maoiejewski, Nowanty, Perry, Sullivan, Verdoukas, Bergman, Laughlin, Beckerele, Doering, Gamsky, Murphy, Sparks, Villoto, Szyperki, Cooper, Hutchinson, Foohey, McCue, Schwarts, Stone, Patterson, Thomas, Brown, Farrell, Maximovitch, Moriarity, Walton, Knutson, Smith and so on.

Now read behind the names: Figure out where the ancestors of these Americans came from. We can't tell what countries contributed their blood through the feminine line, but in the male line there is evidence of Irish, German, Polish, Russian, Greek, English, Scandinavian and Italian blood.

Yet every one of these soldiers is an American—fighting for the Stars and Stripes.

We have read about Indian scouts with Pershing's army. They come of the only original American race. After Columbus came the Spaniards, the French, the Dutch, the Irish, the Germans, the Italians, the Poles, the Hungarians, the Russians and others.

It ought to prove to the world that what happened in America may just as well happen in Europe—that if the arbitrary and artificial boundaries made by foolish, greedy kings and kaisers and czars were blotted out there could be a new European race of brothers who could dwell in comparative peace and harmony.—Fresno Herald.

THE ORATOR IN STATESCRAFT

Before the war it was popular to say that a congressman or a senator who was an orator, was just a hot-air artist. We were very prone to say that all business in congress is done in committees by men of the bullet-head type, who couldn't talk for sour apples, but who were trained business men. The day of the orator had passed, the most of us agreed. It was a popular idea, and like many popular ideas, was entirely erroneous. For the time will never arrive when the trained public speaker will cease to be a tremendous force in moulding public sentiment, and it never was a fact that orators were not useful on the floor of the house, or senate.

If there was an inclination before the war to turn down the orator and elect the quiet committee worker, that idea has undergone a complete change. For today, the few great orators that this country possess, are doing incalculable great work in cementing the people together, uniting them on a common ground for the winning of the war. From the standpoint of propaganda for war, the orators of the United States have accomplished a bigger job than any nation in the war, including Germany. The orators of America killed pro-Germanism in this country. They helped materially to put over the liberty loans; they have given the people trenchant words and phrases with which to describe the work of the Red Cross.

Incidentally, the committee worker in the houses of congress is somewhat of an impotent member. Nine-tenths of the war legislation is mixed, cooked and served at and from the White House on data furnished by the war department. The committees have largely been relegated to the "sign on the dotted line" category. Things have changed. In fact, pretty nearly everything has taken a flop since the war began.—Covina Argus.

A WEEK-END

The widespread adoption of the so-called week-end habit illustrates how unconsciously certain customs expand into popular and even into national institutions. In his recently published work, "My Mission to London," Prince Lichnowsky pays a tribute to the English fondness for going off into the country at the end of the week.

Week-ending is a peculiarly modern institution. In the past, of course, there was a complete absence of facilities for making the swift change from the town to the country. Cicero or other Romans could only move with their large retinue of slaves and clients to their country villa or farmed estate, after the fashion of a migration, at some stated time of the year. They went, as it were, into rustic retirement and the change was a slow and cumbrous process. The modern week-end, however, owes its popularity to the circumstances that it does not involve any radical change in one's daily life, or any serious uprooting of habits, but permits of a swift return to the things which one desires only momentarily to escape.

It has sometimes been used as the instrument of a social fad, and has even been turned into a political institution. Hosts and hostesses there are who have made their reputations upon this form of entertaining. Society, indeed, found it a convenient institution, shorn of some of the extravagances and demands which the "open house" of former days entailed.

Today the week-end habit belongs to no one class. It stands for a social need, more than anything else, of the business man, and those other denizens of the city who, tied to their tasks at least five days in the week, desire to gain the relief and change which the country brings. It is impossible accurately to calculate what the world has gained commercially by the habit. There are the golf clubs which have sprung up in unwonted places; the buses and trains put on specially for the week-enders flocking out of town on Saturday and the "specials" which are put on again to bring back the crowds on the following Monday morning. There are the excursion steamers, popularly known as the "husbands' boats," which bring the busy business man to his family for "over Sunday"; and, last but not least, there is that unique and supreme achievement of the week-end custom, the week-end "cottage."

The week-end habit achieves a useful purpose in adjusting the balance between work and play, for it affords that degree of contact with the country which forms the ideal method of living for the denizen of the city—C. S. Monitor.

THE HONOR RATION

A careful survey of the sugar situation has prompted the Food Administration to drop the individual sugar ration from three to two pounds a month. Two pounds per person for household purposes will put us on a level that England tries to maintain. The French ration is one and one-half pounds, and the Italian one pound; but it is not always possible to assure these quantities.

This honor ration, with the additional allowance for canning, can be made to go around; and when our people understand the "whys" they will be willing to put the sugar campaign through with the same spirit with which they tackled the wheat.

Those who recall the sugar shortage last fall know that before the end of the year there was a practical exhaustion of supplies in home, store, factory and bakery, leaving little carry-over as a starter for 1918. The mere filling of this void took up most of the surplus of new sugar coming in. Then, too, the production from the American beet and Louisiana cane crops has been disappointing and the yield in Porto Rico has likewise been smaller than anticipated.

The imperative call for ships for the movement of troops and their supplies has materially reduced the amount of sugar from distant sources. Added to this already difficult situation, the quantity needed by the Army and Navy greatly exceeds earlier expectations. There must be no counting of spoonfuls for our troops or holding back even on the candy they want. The best we have and all we have is not too much to offer them. Remember that for soldiers on the battle front sugar and candy is by no means a mere luxury, as it is to a large degree with us at home. Sugar is necessary for them to supply the energy they must quickly gain for the heavy work of fighting.

We find also that an increased amount of sugar must be sent to France and Italy to take the place of that lost as a result of the German and Austrian invasions, during which much beet land was overrun and many factories destroyed. Under agreements we are to supply certain quantities of sugar to neutral nations; and finally, over fifty million pounds were lost recently through submarine sinkings off our Atlantic coast. To sum it all up, we must accept the situation and push to victory.

Most of the industries using sugar have had their supplies cut in half; and the situation is so serious that only the utmost conservation will pull us through. Women are urged to go ahead with their canning, sugar or no sugar. Fruit can be canned with the hot water pack or fruit juice pack and sweetened when opened, or cooked to a pulp, canned and made into jam later. This is a little more trouble, but every American woman wants to share in the great work of building up the food reserves, for reserves mean victory. Each jar on the home shelf frees another commercially-packed can for the Army. Save the fruit crop! It will not be easy, but it MUST be done.

The first new beet sugar will reach the market in October and will continue to arrive until the end of the year. This sugar will probably not be distributed farther east than Buffalo. Louisiana cane will commence coming in about the middle of November and the Cuban crop about the middle of December. This sugar comes on the market gradually and the distribution is necessarily slow.

America faced the wheat crisis, cut household consumption to 50 per cent of normal, and exported 141,000,000 bushels of wheat. This wheat was the salvation of the Allies, and each individual who helped has the right to the consciousness of duty well done. What has been done with wheat can be done with sugar.—Official Food News

"NO SHADOW ON HER FACE"

We English do not read our casualty lists any more. Many of us dare not. When we meet, we do not even speak of those who have gone away. A very touching thing was told me by one of my neighbors. He was the last of twenty-four officers in one of the Gordon regiments. He said that the places were just filled up as soon as they were emptied, and they never spoke of those who had fallen. That brings the reality of the thing to you.

In my own little country—Scotland—you will find many, many villages from which the Highland regiments have been recruited. There are no boys left to come back. They are all dead.

Not many weeks before I came to this country I was up in the Gordon country, and on a Sunday night I was speaking in a church on the spiritual side of the war. At the close a woman came to me, a little, simple, country woman, dressed in the uniform of the Gordon Highlanders, holding a yellow missive, which I, alas, knew too well. "The war office department regrets to inform ——— that ——— was killed in action. She laid this little missive beside one of the portraits, and said, "That came yesterday. That's Jimmie. He's the last of the three." "I hear you are going to America. Will you tell American mothers I have given all my lads? I had only three and I would give six, if I had them, for the cause." Another friend of mine has given all her five sons. She is a widow and she has none left; but she is working in one of the canteens with no shadow on her face.—Mrs. A. Burnett-Smith in the Atlantic Monthly.

FRENCH AT GATES OF ROYE

CARRY LAST DEFENSES BEFORE CITY WHILE BRITISH MENACE IT FROM THE NORTH

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

PARIS, August 27.—The French have carried the last defenses before Roye and this morning were within 1500 yards of the town while the British were menacing the city from the north.

Activity has been resumed around Noyon.

The French are also attacking along the Ailette, pushing toward Coucy-le-Chateau.

CHANGES IN NAMES OF STREETS

Authorized by Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale by ordinance passed July 5, 1918:

Third Street to Wilson Avenue.
Second Street to California Avenue.
First Street to Lexington Drive.
Fifth Street to Harvard Street.
Elrose Avenue and Seventh Street to Elk Avenue.
Ninth Street and Oak Drive to Windsor Road.
Tenth Street to Garfield Avenue.
Sycamore Avenue to Doran Street.
Valley Boulevard to Adams Street.
Tropico Avenue to Los Feliz Road.
Damasco Court and Blanche Avenue to Maryland Avenue.
Lot A. of Witham Tract to be named Chestnut Street, being a continuation of said street.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Peaches, 50 cents a box and up. 1659 West Broadway. 303t1*

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Complete furnishings, almost new of 8-room bungalow; includes upright grand piano, player, victrola, bargain. Owner going abroad. Mackenzie, 1520 Oak St., Glendale. 302t2*

FOR SALE—Peaches, 50 cents a box. Bring your lug boxes and pick them yourself. Mrs. H. W. Fleming, 327 Boynton St. 303t3

FOR SALE—Barred Rock hens and pullets, New Zealand rabbits and hutches—a bargain. 1519 West Third St. 302t2

FOR SALE—40 Rhode Island Red pullets from Hoganized stock. These birds will be laying in two or three months. Also 6 New Zealand and 2 Belgian does. Must sell by Wednesday. 841 Remington St. Gl. 1516-J. 302t2*

FOR SALE—Cheap, 1300 pound ranch horse, wagon and harness, 1000 pound horse, buggy and harness, come and see, bargains. Three Japanese Silkies, chickens, 6 bantams. 113 E. Fifth St., Glendale. 302t2

FOR SALE—White figs, nothing less than ten pounds delivered. Call Glendale 72-R. 302t2*

FOR SALE—5 Black Minorca hens, $6.00. White Rock chickens 2 months old. Also FOR RENT—Garage. 1417 W. Broadway. 302t6*

FOR SALE—217 North Glendale Ave. (Tropico), 2-story strictly modern chalet, large sleeping porch, large lot, bearing fruit. Excellent location, block to Brand boulevard. Snap at $2800. J. W. Pearson, exclusive agent, 1214 Broadway. Sunset 1255-W, Home Main 254. 301tf

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—Choice White Rose seed potatoes that will grow, $4.50 per cwt. Siple's Grocery, 1501 Sycamore Ave. Glen. 782 or 717-R. 301t3

FOR SALE—Clingstone peaches, cheap, fine for pickling. Phone Blue 72. 300tf

FOR SALE—Used electric vacuum cleaners which we have taken in trade on Hoover Suction Cleaners, $7.50 and up. Also used electric irons. J. A. Newton Electric Co., 539-541 W. Broadway, Glendale. Phones 240-J and 3003. 300tf

WOOD FOR SALE—431 Brand Blvd. Tel. Gl. 408. 295tf

FOR SALE—Solid oak roll top office desk in perfect condition. Call Glendale 360. 294tf

FOR SALE—Wood. 431 Brand Blvd. Tel. Gl. 408. 202tf

FOR SALE, PEACHES—Fresh from the orchard, 50c a box and up. Phone Blue 72. 300tf

FOR SALE—1209 Chestnut street, 90 feet west of Brand, lot 50 by 175 with house of 3 rooms, bath, screen porch and garage. Cheap and easy payments. J. Roman, 1303 West Seventh street, Glendale. 268tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—An attractively furnished flat, 3 rooms and sleeping porch. 414 S. Orange St. 303tf

TO RENT—Furnished room in private family. Near car line. Phone Glendale 750-R. 298t6*

FOR RENT—Electric vacuum cleaner $1 per day if delivered, 80c if called for. 1305 Hawthorne St. Tel. 1047-W. 299tf

FOR RENT—6-room bungalow, partially furnished or unfurnished, chicken pens, fruit and beautiful flower garden. 347 Gardena Ave. 299t6

FOR RENT—Furnished flat on first floor, 3 rooms and bath, nice porch and large shady yard, rent $12.50. Apply 423 W. Third St. 287tf

FOR RENT—8 rooms and bath, in good condition, 1520 Oak; 2 rooms and bath, 512 Central, partly furnished. W. F. Tower, owner, 118 S. Maryland Ave. 296tf

FOR RENT—First class furnished apartments, suitable for 2, 3, or 4 people; also Single Room. Apply to California Apartments at 417 Brand Blvd., Glendale, Cal. 219tf

FOR RENT—1209 Chestnut street, 3 rooms with bath, screen porch, garage. $12.00. J. Roman, 1303 West Seventh street, Glendale. 268tf

FOR RENT—Furnished flat, 4 rooms and bath $25. 1305 Hawthorne St. Tel. Gl. 1047-W. 299tf

If you will consider renting your house, furnished, see us at once. H. L. Miller, 409 S. Brand Blvd. Both phones. 153tf

WANTED

WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropico. 206tf

WANTED—At once, furniture, rugs, enough for 8 rooms, will buy single piece or complete home and pay spot cash. Phone 65412 L. A. day or evenings. 236tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. Frank N. Arnold
DENTIST
Flower Block, over Glendale Savings Bank, Brand and Broadway
Hours—9-12; 1:30-5
PHONE 458

H. C. Smith, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Residence, 1641 Stocker St., Glendale. Home: Call L. A. 60866, ask for Glendale 1019; Sunset, Glendale 1019.
Office 1114½ W. Broadway, Glendale
Hours, 10-12 a. m., 2-5 p. m.

A. A. MacIntyre, D.D.S., L.D.S.
Graduate of University of Pennsylvania. Post-graduate Hinman School of Prosthetics, Atlanta, Georgia. Haskell School of Prosthetic Dentistry, Chicago. Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Toronto, Canada.
Dentistry in all its branches, specializing in Electro-Therapeutic treatment of Pyorrhea by Ultra-Violet Ray etc. Prices reasonable Office at 142 S. Central. Phone 1480.

DR. J. P. LUCCOCK
DENTIST
Hours: 9 to 12 and 1 to 5
Phone Glendale 455; Home Red 113
Bank of Glendale Bldg., Cor. Broadway and Glendale, Glendale, Calif.

B. MIDDLEKAUFF
Associated With
ADAMS, ADAMS AND BINFORD
Los Angeles
ATTORNEYS
Room 2, Rudy Block, Broadway and Brand, Glendale, Cal.
Sunset Phone Glendale 1118-J

PEARL S. KELLER SCHOOL
—of—
DRAMATIC ART AND DANCING
Studio, 123 So. Brand Blvd. Tropico
Tel. Glendale 1277
Catalogues on Request

Robt. F. Christensen
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Primary or Advanced Pupils
Studio 1017½ West Broadway

FRANCIS TRUTH
Health Studio
Phone Wilshire 5586
1766 Allesandro St. Cor. Brandon St.
Los Angeles, Cal.

CALL THE
Wildman Transfer Co.
R. O. Wildman, Prop.
Office 120 E. Laurel Street
For prompt, efficient service and right prices
Phone Glendale 262-W.

FIRE INSURANCE
Don't pay any advance on fire insurance. Come to the H. L. Miller Co., 409 Brand blvd. Both phones. 50tf

WANTED—Boy to attend cigar stand, 1109½ Broadway. 303t11

TEAMING by day or contract. Tel. daytime Gl. 408; evenings, 884. 293tf

FOR PAINTING, tinting and paper hanging call Glendale 919-R. 296tf

WANTED—Hose users to know I carry the best in both price and quality. See it at McPeek's plumbing store, 1210 Broadway. 201tf

WANTED—A good cook, Mrs. L. W. Bosserman, 814 S. Central Ave. 302tf

WANTED TO RENT—3 to 5 room cottage within walking distance of high school, furnished of party furnished, will pay 3 to 6 months in advance. Apply Glendale 686 or 109 N. Maryland Ave. 302t6*

WANTED—Furniture or household supplies, tools or anything salable at highest spot-cash price. Phone Glendale 20-W. 294tf

FRANCIS TRUTH, THE MASTER MIND, COMES TO GLENDALE

Scientists and investigators of all sorts have for years tried to ascertain how the noted healer was able to cure the cripple on one of Boston's crowded streets without any visible means so that the boy of twelve threw away his crutches and walked away unaided.

Some said it was done through the healer understanding the use of his mind over matter; some said it must be a divine gift, therefore it was divine healing; then there were others who said: the boy was a cripple, that we know; now he walks; that is enough, and the crowds followed the healer to his home in Boston. He went to Denver. They filled the street in front of the house, many staying all night to be ready for the next day, and so it was in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and even the large cities of Europe were no exception.

Mr. Truth comes to Glendale every week to treat privately. He does not have offices for he could not be there, as his time is devoted to the alleviating of suffering, and his time is never his own.

The healer loves to do good and never turns aways from any whom he is convinced he can help sufficiently for the effort.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

Palace Grand THEATRE

TONIGHT

"TO HELL WITH THE KAISER"

Don't Forget Matinee at 2:30

Two Evening Shows at 7 and 9

Fanset DYE WORKS None Better

CLEANERS and DYERS

1108 West Broadway

Phone Glendale 155, Main 5

SEWING MACHINES

Repaired. All work guaranteed Thirty years' experience. Belts, oils and needles.

J. W. BELL

1210 Broadway, Glendale

Phones Main 235, Glendale 889

Mrs. Eugene Murman

Teacher of Piano and Harmony

Residence Studio, 240 S. Central Ave.

Phone Glendale 638-M.

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NATURAL JERSEY MILK

Milked and Bottled on our own Farm

Coffee Cream—Whipping Cream

Night Deliveries in Glendale

Home Phone 456—2 bells

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GLENDALE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Electrical Contractors

G. E. Mazda Lamps Fixtures

Supplies Motors

314 SOUTH BRAND

Phones—Glendale 423-J, Home 2532

TRY US—WE SELL

RUGS, FURNITURE

WINDOW SHADES, LINOLEUMS

GLENDALE HOUSEFURNISHING CO.

417 Brand Blvd., Glendale, Cal.

PLACE FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

The Department of Labor announces the following:

The blanket prohibition against advertising for unskilled labor by war employers with a force of more than 100 men has been modified in 22 States in order to facilitate supplying unskilled workers for the great Government projects. The Federal directors of the United States Employment Service for these States were, on August 14, authorized for the time being to insert in newspapers, in behalf of firms authorized to recruit labor in their States and which will pay for them, advertisements beginning in the following form:

"United States Employment Service needs unskilled laborers for (name of firm)."

The advertisement should state the nature and location of the work, but must not mention wages. Men must be asked in the advertisement to apply at a United States Employment Service office.

The Federal directors of these 22 States also are instructed to give all possible latitude, consistent with protection of other war industries, including agriculture, to the field recruiting forces of the concerns authorized to use them and to use the field forces of the United States Employment Service to the utmost to alleviate the shortage in the great war projects.

WHERE YOU GET ACTION

If you want to sell your property, come to the H. L. Miller Co.; if you want to trade your property come to the H. L. Miller Co.; if you want to rent your house to good tenants come to the H. L. Miller Co.; if you want insurance at the right price come to the H. L. Miller Co.; if you want money and can give good security come to the H. L. Miller Co.; if you want anything in the real estate line come to headquarters, where you will get action. H. L. Miller Co., 409 Brand Blvd. Glendale 853 or Black 266 298t6

Personals

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stamps have just returned from an outing at Catalina.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald of Blanche avenue have just returned from a pleasant vacation at Catalina.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meagher and daughter Geraldine, of Garfield avenue, have returned from a three weeks' outing at the beach.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Head and family, of 316 Cedar street, have returned after a delightful outing of several weeks duration at Santa Monica canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bowman and little daughter, of Calexico, but former residents in the Tropico district, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webster on Blanche avenue.

The Pioneer Club, a social organization of ladies which meets monthly, will be entertained Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Clarence Challis of 505 South Central avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meagher entertained at a dinner party on Saturday evening in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Leon F. Benner and Mr. and Mrs. M. Stearns, of Portland, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Bancroft, of 119 South Brand boulevard, Tropico district, will have as guests the coming week, Mrs. Roy Bancroft and babies, who are always very welcome in their home.

Mrs. Fred Richardson and daughter Margaret, of Central and Cypress avenues, spent last week at Santa Monica. Neville Richardson has gone to Santa Paula for a two weeks' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Van Dyke of 1430 West Third street will be dinner guests Wednesday evening of Mr. and Mrs. Hesslet of San Fernando, who are temporarily residing in Los Angeles.

Rev. Clelland of Eagle Rock last Sunday evening occupied the pulpit of Rev. O. P. Rider, pastor of the Tropico Presbyterian church, who is having a vacation and making the most of his time with his son Paul, who has just been called to service.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Davis and son, of 315 Everett street, left Monday for a suburb of San Diego, where Mr. Davis will teach the coming year. Mr. Davis was a member of the High School faculty last year and he and Mrs. Davis made many friends here by whom they will be missed.

Mrs. S. S. Neighbors, who formerly resided at 115 North Kenwood, left here for Ontario, Canada, about a month ago and has been so ill that she was obliged to go to a hospital there, where she now is. Her friends report that she is much better and as soon as she is able to travel she will join her husband in Tucson, Arizona.

Ernest Fillenger, of Park avenue and San Fernando road, who enlisted in the Navy in May, has come down from Mare Island to spend a thirty-day furlough with his wife and friends here. He is fitting himself for an electrician and will have six months' training at the Naval Electrical School at Mare Island before being sent into service.

Mrs. J. A. Stone of 865 Glendale avenue has received a message from the Government and from her son, Private Garland Stone, announcing his safe arrival overseas. He had been at Camp Kearny for eight months before his departure about the 9th of Augus' The fact that he has arrived shows they made a quick trip. He is with the Headquarters Troop of the Cavalry in the 40th Division.

Members of the Wilde-Knight Quartette, well known in this city, of which Mr. Wilde is a resident, were guests of honor at a reception given for them Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Paul Bresee, 1126 Santee street, at which Mr. and Mrs. Eustace B. Moore of this city were also guests. Mr. Wilde, who ranks very high as a singing evangelist, has been engaged to go east and sing for records which are to be used in the army camps. He is to leave here within a week.

Mrs. T. J. Morgan of 1610 West Fifth street has been entertaining her sister, Miss Elizabeth M. Higgins of Berkeley, who came south for a last visit with her nephew, Sergeant T. J. Morgan, Jr., who recently left Fort MacArthur on his way to the other side. Sergeant Morgan is good soldier material. As a reward for excellence in the special training he underwent in a Florida camp, from which he returned about three months ago, he was made Chief Mechanic, and subsequently received his commission as Sergeant.

As the American and French troops drive back the Germans on the western front, Y. M. C. A. war work secretaries establish themselves in their old locations captured by the Huns in the first drive.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

At the Presbyterian church tomorrow, Wednesday, evening at 7:30 a memorial service will be held in memory of the life and work of Mr. F. A. Field in connection with this church. The invitation to this service is a general one. The pastor, Rev. W. E. Edmonds, will have charge.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The annual Sunday School picnic of the Congregational Church will be held Thursday, this week, at Brookside Park. The truck will leave the church at 9 p. m. and each one is requested to bring wienies and rolls, some kind of fruit and cake or ginger bread, also sugar enough to sweeten individual allowances of lemonade.

MRS. H. L. BROWN ENTERTAINS LEAGUE

Last Thursday Mrs. H. L. Brown of 420 North San Fernando boulevard entertained with a luncheon and tea at an all-day meeting, members of the Army and Navy League of Palestine Chapter, O. E. S,. Los Angeles. It was a benefit for the League, the hostess providing all the refreshments and also two articles which were raffled for the benefit of the treasury, one of the articles being a handsome tatting collar made by Miss Brown, the other a beautiful pillow cover embroidered with an American flag design, the work of the hostess. The amount realized for the cause was $57, and the ladies, who are all Los Angeles women, found the excursion to Glendale a great treat. About 40 guests were entertained at luncheon and one hundred in the evening. The League has a dinner once a month and its members also hold monthly meetings to sew for French and Belgian relief, taking work to do at home in the interval. Since the organization started in February $300 in money has been raised and turned in to the treasury, which shows that it is an active, capable body of patriotic women.

MOUNTAIN WAR SUITS OUR BOYS

By Frank J. Taylor

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE AMERICANS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE, Aug. 4 (By Mail.)—American soldiers are becoming mountaineers of Alpine skill up in the heights of Alsace, where they are holding long stretches of the line. They measure the line in three ways in Alsace, as the crow flies, horizontally and vertically. As the crow flies the line across Alsace is comparatively short, with the horizontal twists north and south, east and west, it is longer, but when the vertical measurement is made up and down the mountain sides, this Alsatian line becomes enormous.

The doughboys become mountaineers with facility. They like fighting in the mountain peaks because it is individual and calls for ingenuity as well as courage. Some of the peaks on which they are opposing the Germans are over four thousand feet high. It is always cool and often cold up in the tree-covered peaks. The lines run up and down these peaks and through forests so dense that only constant vigilance prevents ambush parties. The Americans have shown a peculiar adaptability to this warfare, which is nearer the type their forefathers waged in America than any other phase of the Great War.

RED CROSS EVENTS

Sept. 20 and 21—Community Harvest Festival.

Persons planning Red Cross entertainments are requested to have dates reserved by telephoning Mrs. Mabel Franklin Ocker, chairman of Bureau of Entertainments. Glendale 918-J.

You get to the American positions only after crossing high ridges along which ran the French-German boundary before the war. Then you drop abruptly down the German side of the ridges into Alsatian towns where the natives speak German as well as French, but deny that the former is German.

"It's not German, but Alsatian," they tell you firmly. "We don't speak boche." But the German you learned in school enables you to converse freely with them.

The little Alsatian villages are clean and distinctly different from those over the line in France. Signs everywhere are written in both German and French, and in many places English has been added, out of courtesy to the Americans who go through to the lines up the mountain sides. Alsatian architecture adds attractive gables to the houses, which are more often surrounded by attractive yards and lawns than one finds in strictly French France.

Down in a little town on the road to Thann, a place buried between two towering ridges, you stop for lunch. The woman in charge speaks German and is not displeased at finding you speak it too, so long as you do not call it German and agree that the language is Alsatian, not German. She assures you it is a bad day, a meatless day in France, and there is not much to eat. But you may have what they have, she says, if you will but wait. Then, while you anticipate eggs with little else, her German speaking assistants bring on four courses of meat, eggs, and Alsatian cake for dessert, more than you can find anywhere in France.

"The Americans must eat well by us, for they will win Alsace back to France," she tells you, by way of explanation.

The outstanding feature of the line in Alsace is the system of strongholds and observation posts which take the place of a continuous line for both sides. There is a line of barbed wire, which the Germans have attempted to electrify in some places running the length of Alsace, up and down, and through the pine and fir forests or through meadows colored with flowers. Streams and waterfalls and all the means at the disposal of Nature tend to hide the ravages of war.

In these mountains you at length find the Americans learning the means which both the Allies and the Germans have come to use to wage war here, and devising new ways of fighting. Around mountain peaks strongholds in woods or in rocks are built from which patrols operate usually in force through the woods. These patrols cross No Man's Land often without knowing it. It is comparatively easy to penetrate the line here, but it is harder to get back undetected, owing to density of vegetation.

It is an artillery warfare in this area. Big guns operate on strong points and villages from the rear, and little mountain artillery guns do the close range work. Machine-guns play across from both sides, fairly well hidden in woods. Into this the Americans are introducing a more aggressive element, constant patrol raids.

From observation posts the doughboy can see German positions for miles, and farther back can see German towns. On clear days he can see through the glasses every train that enters some of the cities, and can count the people on the streets. It puts one idea into the average doughboy's head. "Just let us loose and put some more Americans in here with us, and we'll take those towns," said one of them. "We could get them before the Germans know we're started." That is an optimistic idea, but it is not an idle boast.

Back in the towns and secluded spots less subject to bombardment you find still more doughboys, fresh from the States, eager to get into the mountainous trenches and hold a few feet of the long line now assigned to the Americans. The doughboy went in brigaded with the French at first, but were soon given their own sectors.

Farther down the line to the northwest in Lorraine, the problem is much the same, except that the mountains are less steep. Here it is hills the doughboys hold, and in numerous places the younger forests have been wiped out by artillery fire from both sides, leaving a definitely formed No Man's Land, which is suually well controlled by the Americans. As you approach the Bosges area the battle line again crosses back into France, and it is again a war of defense.

Americans in Alsace consider themselves lucky to be where they are. "This is the best part of France we have seen," said one intelligent doughboy, and others echoed his sentiments. "No wonder the Germans wanted to steal the country. But we'll run them out in time if they'll just let us go."

THE TORCH OF LIBERTY

Back Them Up With Thrift Stamps

American Liberty made it possible for you to make the money which Uncle Sam now needs to preserve that Liberty. Lend all you can by purchasing Thrift Stamps.

SCOVERN-LETTON-FREY

UNDERTAKERS

530 NORTH BRAND BLVD.

143 BOTH PHONES 143

CONSERVE

—The Fuel Administrator is asking us to conserve our coal. To that end we suggest that our customers burn some wood with the coal.

—Try some of our olive wood. It burns freely, lasts well and will give satisfaction.

Glendale Feed and Fuel Co.

R. M. BROWN, Proprietor

406 Glendale Avenue Sunset 258-J, Home 683

STATE NEWS

SACRAMENTO, August 27.—Misconduct and fraud in the baling of hay has been discovered by Charles G. Johnson, state superintendent of weights and measures, he declared today. According to Johnson, recent investigations disclosed that in one large shipment of hay, an average of fifty pounds of adobe and rock were found in each bale. In another shipment of hay he said the average weight of adobe and rock was thirty-two pounds. Johnson has instructed his deputies to devote their efforts toward the elimination of this fraud and to induce the balers to use grated feed tables to prevent dirt, adobe and rocks from getting into the bales.

SACRAMENTO, August 27.—Fifty thousand dollars in voting machines was sold to the highest bidders here for $2186. The machines, fifty-three practically new and thirteen demonstrating machines, were bought in 1904 and have since been using up valuable storage space. They proved impracticable after two years of use.

STOCKTON, August 27.—There is a peculiar contagion spreading through Stockton. After much deliberation and discussion, doctors and everyone else, have decided to call it the "airplane neck." This disease is found generally around aviation camps and attacks people of all ages of life. A person attacked is generally dropped by his friends, because of the angle at which he carries his head often causes him to pass them by unnoticed on the streets. Those with double chins are more likely to become attacked than those without the accordion pleated necks, because of their ability to bring the chin to the level of the eyes. And it's all because of the acquisition of an airplane camp, which necessitates aviators flying over and above the city.

ALAMEDA, August 27.—Is Alameda to rival the Sahara desert? Citizens of this city, as well as all the other cities of the East Bay region, are wondering what is to become of their beautiful lawns, abundant flowerbeds and prolific war gardens, as the result of the order issued by the railroad commission curtailing the supply of water. Two baths a week has been recommended as a means of saving the water supply, which to some doesn't seem a saving. Besides the curtailment of the fluid a higher rate has been fixed to it. You can't convince Alamedans that the prohibitionists haven't got a hand in it some way or other, as it seems to be a real bone-dry measure to them.

SACRAMENTO, August 27.—The Sacramento medical advisory board will take care of all the cases in Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Valley as far as Fresno of draft men who require minor operations to make them physically fit, Major Hutton, of the adjutant general's office, announced today. Dr. June Harris will supervise all operations and medical work. He will be assisted by the best surgeons in the city. All operations will be performed without expense to the registrants, the expense being borne by the state.

MARKLEVILLE, Cal., August 27.—Alpine county, the smallest county in California, will be entirely in the hands of women after January 1, according to the present outlook. With a single exception, the sheriff's position, all county offices are being contested for by women.

A BOX FROM HOME

Drawn by Gaar Williams, Division of Pictorial Publicity.

Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this government to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations. Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,900,000 bushels; all of which was shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the Allied nations.

High Grade Cleaning and Pressing

435 Brand Phones, Glendale 207; Home Blue 220

Garments of Every Description Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired or Pressed.

HAVE YOUR HAT CLEANED AND BLOCKED, 75c AND UP.

GLENDALE DYE WORKS

AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

Must Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person a Month if the Present Meagre Allied Sugar Ration Is Maintained.

Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

Our Situation.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

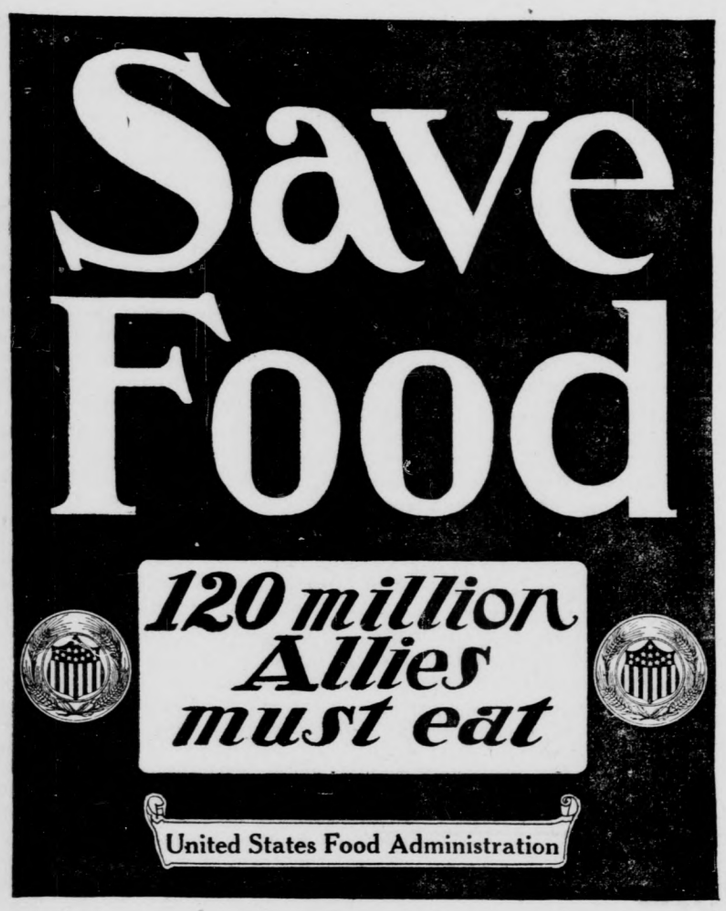
Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is larger, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.



Saving Sugar Saves Shipping

UNLOADING HAWAIIAN SUGAR AT A CALIFORNIA PORT.
LOADING CANE IN HAWAII FROM WHERE AMERICA GETS HALF A MILLION TONS OF SUGAR A YEAR.

AMERICAN families would have less sugar than the people of war torn France, if we depended entirely on our home-grown sugar stocks.

Approximately 75 per cent. of our sugar is shipped to our shores. We produce about 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year. Our imports from abroad amount to over 3,000,000 tons a year in normal times.

The United States Food Administration asks each family to limit its use of sugar to two pounds per month per person for household use. The military situation demands that every available ship be placed at the disposal of the Army or Navy. When we save sugar, we save shipping.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

When the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance ceased paying allotments not carrying allowances, the former procedure by which certain Class B dependents could apply for the family allowance, was temporarily discontinued. Recently, however, instructions have been issued permitting Class B dependents to apply for the allowance under the following conditions:

The family allowance will not be granted upon application of a Class B dependent unless the enlisted man has made an allotment to this dependent on Form 1-B and filed it with the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. In many cases this would be the form 1-B which he filled out several months ago upon entering the service, but upon which he either failed to request the family allowance for the Class-B dependent or failed to show the necessary proof of dependency.

The allotment formerly paid by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance as a result of filing this form 1-B ceased on June 30 because it did not carry an allowance. Application by the Class-B dependent supported by the necessary proof, as outlined below, will now revive this allotment and secure the family allowance as well.

If the man never filed a Form 1-B the Class B application will not be entertained. Thus, if he merely filled out and filed with the War or Navy Department, the allotment form required by either of these departments this would not be sufficient. But if he originally filed a Form 1-B he need not execute another one. His family will be able to obtain the allowance if they can submit the necessary proof described below without any further action on his part.

The allotment originally made on Form 1-B to the Class B dependent must be sufficient in size to carry with it a family allowance under the new amendments to the law. Thus it must be at least $5 if the man is also paying a compulsory allotment, or $15 otherwise.

If an unmarried man made an allotment of $10 to his mother on Form 1-B when he entered the service, her application for family allowance would not revive the allotment which was discontinued automatically on the 30th of June or secure for her the allowance. This is because the amount of the allotment was less than that required by law to support an allowance. In such circumstances the man would have to make a larger allotment by filing a new Form 1-B in order to secure an allowance for his mother.

When the announcement was made that allotments through the War-Risk Insurance Bureau not carrying allowances would automatically cease on June 30, all men in the military or naval service were informed that if they wished the allotments to continue, they must make a new allotment through the allotment office of their respective branch of the service. If a soldier made such an allotment in July, for instance, through the Quartermaster General's office, and made it to the Class B dependent named in the Form 1-B previously filed with the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, the Class B dependent could apply for the allowance, thereby reviving the former allotment through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, which will now carry an allowance with it. With this revival of the former allotment, the new allotment through the Quartermaster General's office would be canceled without action by the man.

But if an allotment through the Quartermaster General's Office was made to another person and not to the Class B dependent previously named in Form 1-B, this would indicate that the man no longer wished to allot to this Class B dependent and hence the former allotment through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance would not be revived.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY NOT APPLIED

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

In the statement made public under the authority of the National War Labor Board on August 4, with respect to the board's findings in the case of the Bethlehem Steel Co., it was made to appear that the basic eight-hour day had been applied throughout the company's plant at Bethlehem, Pa. In this regard the statement was in error, since the application of the basic eight-hour day was not included in the finding. The basic eight-hour day does now and has applied in the machine shops at Bethlehem. It does not apply, under the War Department interpretation of the eight-hour law, to those branches of the Bethlehem plant engaged upon the production of steel billets, rolled steel, or other unfinished products made for the open market.

In these branches at Bethlehem the present workday remains unchanged under the findings of the board, the only action of the board with regard to the basic day being to declare that overtime beyond the usual workday should be compensated for at the rate of time and half time, and that work on Sundays and holidays should be paid for at the rate of double time; and that in the fixing of piece rates provisions be made for overtime payment as now provided in the case of time workers.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

AIRMEN TALK TO EARTH FROM SKY

By Lieut. W. A. Robson of the Royal Air Force, Author of "Aircraft in War and Peace."

(Written for the United Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 3. (By Mail.)—What could be more natural than that the airman who forces the hidden power of the atmospheric air to maintain his craft aloft, should again employ that same ether to carry his message to earth. There are other methods of communication, of course, but wireless telegraphy is predominant.

The wireless branch is a very highly specialized department of the Royal air force, and its work is of first-class importance. On land, its chief but not its sole function is concerned with spotting for artillery. British airplanes fly for hours at a stretch over the German lines, circling comparatively slowly over a given area; they register for the guns below until the work of destruction has been completed.

Far below, in the advanced positions of the field batteries are the wireless telegraphy mechanics receiving corrections by wireless from the airplanes. Their work involves considerable exposure to shell fire.

At sea, wireless is extensively used in connection with submarine chasing. Seaplanes, flying boats and airships carry out long patrols in cooperation with destroyers. Immediately the aircraft sights a U-boat, the destroyers are informed by wireless of its exact location. This method is highly successful, for a submerged submarine which is invisible from sea level can be seen clearly from the air, in good weather. It is a significant fact that every German submarine is fitted with an anti-aircraft gun.

Every pilot in the British air service must pass certain tests in wireless telegraphy before he is allowed to graduate; and in consequence at practically every home training station the air is made musical by the sound of many practice "buzzers."

Enormous strides have been made during the war in the use of wireless telegraphy in aircraft. One of the chief difficulties was to overcome the noise of the engine. But skill and ingenuity conquered this difficulty almost completely. It is not permissible to state just how it was accomplished, for in these matters Germany has not yet discovered the secret of various methods successfully used by the British.

The effective range for wireless transmitted from the air has been largely increased. Not so very long ago the limit was a few miles, but this has now been greatly exceeded by means of the more powerful current provided by electric generators; these generators are run off the aeroplane engine in the larger machines, and take the place of the comparatively weak accumulators hitherto employed.

The aerial on an aircraft consists of a length of copper wire, with a lead weight on the end, rolled on a drum. This can be wound or unwound at will by the observer; but care must be taken in unwinding, for if the winch is left to run free, the lead weight will snap the wire and render the whole outfit unserviceable in a second. Most people have seen an aerial on board ship; it is the wire stretched horizontally between the masts.

Another form of communication between aircraft and the earth consists of a message bag. This is a long, thin, brightly colored streamer, with a little weighted pocket at one extremity. The aviator also frequently "talks" by means of a daylight signalling lamp. This is a device for flashing the Morse code, somewhat on the principle of a searchlight, and is chiefly used in flying at low heights when co-operating with the infantry during an attack. But these, and the other methods used, have rather narrow limitations compared with wireless telegraphy.

AUTO CURTAILMENT

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a meeting of the War Industries Board August 10 with a committee of 25 automobile dealers from various cities in the United States as representatives of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, these facts were developed:

1. While no order has been issued by the War Industries Board canceling motor-car production, and no definite order of curtailment could be given until the automobile manufacturers had submitted inventories of present stocks, the board has suggested to manufacturers of automobiles that they undertake to get war work, even up to 100 per cent, if possible, by January 1, 1919. Automobile manufacturers have already accepted war orders aggregating between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000.

2. The War Industries Board realizes the importanec of a continuation of all possible industrial activity, so far as it can be brought about without interfering with the war program.

3. All automobile dealers, however, should put themselves as rapidly as possible on a war basis, in order to be ready for whatever curtailment may become necessary.

4. The War Industries Board has not classed the automobile or any other industry as nonessential, and in determining the standing and position of any and every industry it will be guided solely by the war requirements and the needs as distinguished from the wants of the civilian population.

5. In view of the fact that the war requirements of steel and rubber exceed the supply and make automobile curtailment necessary, the war service committee of the National Automobile Dealers' Association has agreed to recommend ways and means to stop the unnecessary use of passenger cars and increase their utilitarian uses.

CANNERIES PLEASED

The independent canneries of the state were made happy Monday as the famous "Dunkley Patent" suit, involving millions in dollars in yearly revenues and affecting the entire canning industry of the United States, was decided by Federal Judge Oscar A. Trippet in favor of the Pasadena Canning company and George E. Grier, defendants.

The court instructed attorneys for the Pasadena Canning company to prepare its own decree in the patent infringement suit.

The Samuel Dunkley company of Kalamazoo, Mich., which was mentioned as being controlled by Swift & Co., claimed the sole right to use the patent peach-peeling machine which suddenly had revolutionized the canning business.

The Pasadena Canning company also was using such a machine, and claimed that George E. Grier, of Pasadena, had invented the first peach-peeling machine successfully used in the business.

The Dunkley company brought suit for royalties, on what it claimed was its patent, and for damages. Damages and royalties would have run into the millions, it is claimed.

It was established, to the satisfaction of the court, that the Pasadena Canning company actually had its machine in operation prior to the use of the Dunkley machine. The peach-peeling device is now no longer the "Dunkley patent."

The trial before Judge Trippet consumed more than six weeks. Hundreds of lawyers from the Middle West and nearly sixty witnesses from in or near Kalamazoo were subpoenaed by both prosecution and defense. The machines themselves were crated up and brought to Los Angeles and demonstrated in court.

If the Dunkley company wins in the final appeal many peach canneries would be obliged to close. While the case was with the Pasadena Canning company, the Bonner company of Lankershim and others in this locality were vitally interested and took part in the case.

THERE WILL BE ONE SOON

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6:05am	8:51pm	12:11pm	3:31pm	6:20pm	10:20pm
†6:25am	9:11am	12:31pm	3:51pm	6:35pm	10:50pm
6:45am	9:31am	12:51pm	4:11pm	6:50pm	11:20pm
7:05am	9:51am	1:11pm	4:31pm	7:10pm	11:50pm
†7:20am	10:11am	1:31pm	4:50pm	7:30pm	12:20am
7:35am	10:31am	1:51pm	5:05pm	7:50pm	
7:50am	10:51am	2:11pm	5:20pm	8:20pm	
8:05am	11:11am	2:31pm	5:35pm	8:50pm	
8:20am	11:31am	2:51pm	5:50pm	9:20pm	

†Daily except Sunday.

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For information and literature see
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ALIAS SUMMONS

In the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Arvilla Learned and G. S. Learned, her husband, Plaintiffs, vs. J. M. Mordoff and Olive J. Mordoff, his wife, et al., Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles and the Complaint filed in said County of Los Angeles, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California Send Greetings to: J. M. Mordoff and Olive J. Mordoff, his wife, S. Beck, James A. Howland, Mrs. L. M. Howland, M. L. Howland, sometimes known as L. M. Howland, John C. Lynch, receiver of Pacific Coast Casualty Company, T. L. Miller, Kirkham Wright, Allen I. Kittle, Walter Perry Johnson, George W. Turner, Cutler Paige, Frank P. Deering, Trustees of said Pacific Coast Casualty Company, John Doe, Richard Roe, Mary Doe, Jane Roe, John Black Company, a corporation, Defendants.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required the said plaintiffs will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract or said plaintiffs will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1918.

(Seal) H. J. LELANDE, Clerk,
By R. F. GRAGG, Deputy Clerk

JAMES F. McBRYDE,
Attorney for the Plaintiff
267t9 Tues.

OBTAINING SOLDIER HELP ON FARMS

On account of numerous inquiries as to the procedure to be followed to obtain the services of enlisted soldiers on special furlough to help gather fall crops, the War Department authorizes the following statement for the information of farmers:

The procedure to be followed in securing agricultural furlough is as follows:

The soldier himself may make application to his commanding officer for permission to return to the farm, or his relatives (or the person interested) may make application for his return on forms provided for that purpose, through the local board where the man is registered. The local board, after approving the application, will forward it to the commanding officer of the camp where the soldier is stationed. If approved by the commanding officer, he will issue the necessary furlough order, directing that the man be returned to agriculture.

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